FIG. 4 is a side view of another apparatus for indicating the power output of an ultrasound transducer with an ultrasound transducer directing acoustic energy toward the apparatus.

Delete the entire paragraph at page 6, lines 14-16.

Amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 17-18 to the following:

FIG. 5 is a side view of still another apparatus for indicating the power output of an ultrasound transducer.

Delete the entire paragraph at page 6, lines 19-20.

Amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 21-22 to the following:

FIG. 6 is a side view of yet another apparatus for indicating the power output of an ultrasound transducer.

Amend the paragraph at page 7, lines 1-3 to the following:

FIG. 7 is a side view of the apparatus of FIG. 6 with an ultrasound transducer directing ultrasonic energy toward the apparatus.

Amend the paragraph at page 22, lines 5-10 to the following:

Turning to FIG. 4, a level indicator 126 may be added to the apparatus 110', e.g., to facilitate measuring the vertical displacement of the buoyant member 116. The level indicator 126 may be any type of device that facilitates observing or measuring linear movement, such as a graduated scale, similar to a ruler or any object with gradient markings (not shown).

Amend the paragraphs from page 22, line 21 through page 23, line 22 to the following:

When the level indicator 126 includes measurement electronics, the level indicator 126 may output one or more electrical signals corresponding to the vertical level of the buoyant member 116. For example, the signal may indicated the level of a specific portion of the buoyant member 116, such as the ultrasonic wave receiving surface 120, or the signal may be proportional to movement relative to a reference point, e.g., the first level 122 shown in FIG. 2. It will be appreciated that, although the levels shown in FIGS. 2-5 are shown relative to the top of the container 112, any reference point may be used to define movement of the buoyant body 116 relative to the container 112.

The level indicator 126 may be coupled to additional electronics and/or an output device (not shown), e.g., by transmitting the electrical signal via a wire or any other suitable conduit to the additional electronics and/or a display device. For example, the electrical signal(s) may be provided to an analog-to-digital converter or other signal conditioning electronics, and/or routed to a digital or analog readout device. The electrical signal(s) may be processed to apply the displacement-to-power relationship, such that the output discuss may display the processed

electrical signal(s) as a power intensity indicating the actual power of the acoustic energy directed at the buoyant body 112.

Amend paragraph from page 28, line 19 through page 29, line 2 to the following:

The buoyant body 216 may then be released, allowing the buoyant body 216 to float in the liquid 214, e.g., at a first level when the transducer 14 is inactive. The first level may be identified by a first demarcation from the level indicator (e.g., "2" shown in FIG. 6) appearing outside the aperture 214.

Amend the paragraph at page 29, lines 13-21 to the following:

As shown in FIG. 7, the container 212 may be placed above an ultrasound transducer 14, ensuring proper acoustic coupling between the transducer 14 and the container 212, similar to the examples described above. The transducer 14 may be activated, and acoustic energy 15 may be focused such that the focal zone 38 is located beyond the pad 242. Thus, the acoustic energy 14 may strike the wave receiving surface 220, creating an upward force that causes the buoyant body 216 to rise within the container 212.